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The outcome of these observations did not reveal that the birds had nested or were intending to nest in the locality, but the occurrence so far south is interesting.— J. FLETCHER STREET, *Beverly*, N. J.

Hudsonian Chickadee (*Penthestes hudsonicus subsp.?*) at Princeton, N. J.— There were four of these birds upon my place from November 18 until March 31 of last year, 1916–1917, during which period I saw one or more of them almost daily feeding upon the suet near my window.

I thought, at the time, that they were the Acadian variety, with which I am familiar in northern Maine, although I noticed that they seemed darker than any specimens which I had previously observed.

I was unaware at the time of Dr. Townsend's Labrador subspecies, to which they may have belonged.

I have neither seen, nor heard of, any in the neighborhood this year.— HENRY LANE ENO, *Princeton*, N. J.

A Robin which Migrated Tailless.— In the spring of 1914 a tailless male Robin arrived in the Boston Public Garden, a plump, brightly plumaged bird, and remained there as one of a breeding pair. During the weeks succeeding his arrival there was no perceptible development of a tail. On April 13, 1915, there again arrived a tailless male Robin on a morning when several females joined the company of males already present. This tailless male adopted the same limited area of the Garden as did the tailless bird of the preceding year. So the almost unavoidable conclusion was that it was the same bird, and that it was not a mere coincidence. On April 19, 1916, again a tailless male Robin arrived and again adopted the same small area of the Garden as his possession, a plump and brightly plumaged bird as before. The conclusion was then confirmed beyond reasonable doubt that it was indeed the same Robin back for the third season without a tail. This being so, the fact was that this Robin had made his migratory flights for three successive years without the aid of any tail as a rudder in flight. Neither season did any tail develop. Apparently the bird had lost the fleshy tip from which tail feathers could be developed. There was no change in its appearance, season by season. In the season of 1914 the first Robins came to the Garden on March 25 and during the next few days were joined by others. In 1915 the first Robin arrived on March 19 followed by others within a week. In 1916 the first two Robins came to the Garden on March 25, and on April 1 a dozen resident males were present. Thus it is perceived that the tailless Robin was a rather later arriving bird each season. Twenty resident Robins were already present in the Garden when he came north in 1915 and 1916. So, perhaps, this tailless Robin made his migratory flights less speedily than did others. But this supposition would seem to be not very strongly based for the reason that Robins are arriving usually throughout the month of April, and the tailless bird was not really behind time. The only conclusion to be drawn, therefore, would seem to be that the bird had experienced little or no disadvantage in flight due to not possessing a

tail, or if its absence had been a disadvantage, he had effectively overcome it. We looked for this tailless Robin in the spring of 1917, but in vain; he did not come to the garden.—HORACE W. WRIGHT, *Boston, Mass.*

Connecticut Notes.—The following recent records are, perhaps, worth recording. They are all Stamford records, except where otherwise noted.

Melanerpes erythrocephalus. RED-HEADED WOODPECKER.—An adult male was taken May 27, 1916.

Empidonax virescens. ACADIAN FLYCATCHER.—Male taken May 24, 1915. Another male taken May 27, 1915. A female taken May 29, 1916.

Acanthis linaria linaria. REDPOLL.—Several flocks of from twenty-five to fifty birds were observed each week from December 25, 1916 to February 12, 1917. They were usually feeding in high, weedy fields on the edge of woods, but were sometimes grouped in the maple trees at the edge of the field, and on several instances on the lawn around the house. They have never been so common in this vicinity before to my knowledge. I think I have not seen more than half a dozen Redpolls before this in Stamford in the last twenty years.

Passerculus princeps. IPSWICH SPARROW.—An adult male was taken January 20, 1917, in the low sedge bushes at the edge of salt meadow at East Norwalk.

Passerculus sandwichensis savanna. SAVANNAH SPARROW.—A male was taken January 20, 1917 in the sedge bushes at the edge of the salt meadow at East Norwalk. The bird was in company with the Ipswich Sparrow noted above, and was apparently a healthy bird and a winter resident.

Zonotrichia albicollis. WHITE-THROATED SPARROW.—Two flocks of twenty-five birds or more in each were seen in some weedy fields at Darien on November 30, 1917. The latest record given in Bishop and Sage's 'Birds of Connecticut' for fall migration was November 28, 1885. A male was taken to verify the field identification, and in view of the rather unusually cold fall, this very late record seems interesting.

Vermivora peregrina. TENNESSEE WARBLER.—An adult male was found dead in the wire of my tennis court on May 20, 1916. An adult female was found dead in the same place June 2, 1917. Both of these birds were found within a few hundred yards of the place at which I took three specimens on May 20, 1892, which are already recorded.

Dendroica palmarum palmarum. PALM WARBLER.—A female was taken October 12, 1917 in my garden. It was feeding around the vegetable plants in company with several Yellow Palm Warblers.

Oporornis philadelphia. MOURNING WARBLER.—An adult male was taken May 30, 1917 at Mud Pond, a few miles north of New Canaan. The bird was feeding in low bushes and on the ground at the edge of a growth of high woods on rather a wild hillside above the lake.—LOUIS H. PORTER, *Stamford, Conn.*